

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

SUNDAY, MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARKER CONSIDERS
ELEVEN STATES IN DOUBT

His Estimate, Based on Reports From Democratic Leaders Throughout the Country, Is Regarded as Ultra-Conservative, Since It Places New York in Doubtful Column—Republican Managers Concede 159 Votes to Democrats, Leaving Eighty More Required to Elect the Ticket.

INDEPENDENT VOTE IN INDIANA MAY DECIDE RESULT THERE.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
New York, Oct. 1.—Five weeks prior to election day Judge Parker is satisfied that there are 111 electoral votes in doubt.

This is based on information he received from Democratic leaders throughout the country during his stay in New York this week, and is regarded as ultra-conservative, since it places New York, which has been practically abandoned by Republicans, in the doubtful column.

The States in which the battle of ballots will be fought are:

New York, with 33 electoral votes.
New Jersey, with 12 electoral votes.
Connecticut, with 7 electoral votes.
West Virginia, with 7 electoral votes.
Indiana, with 11 electoral votes.
Colorado, with 5 electoral votes.
Montana, with 3 electoral votes.
Nevada, with 3 electoral votes.
Delaware, with 3 electoral votes.
Rhode Island, with 4 electoral votes.
Wisconsin, with 13 electoral votes.

The Republican managers concede 159 votes to Parker and Davis—the Solid South and Maryland's 5 electoral votes. To elect Democratic nominees 90 more votes are needed. New York alone supplies 33, or one-half of the necessary number, remaining 41 required can be secured by a number of combinations out of the remaining.

WISCONSIN SITUATION.
Wisconsin is placed in the doubtful column only because of the Republican faction fight there. The effect of the Republican split in the electoral ticket no one can tell. With a united party Roosevelt would be sure of carrying the State. Although both factions are friendly to him, complications are liable to arise about ballots that may cause a great falling out in Republican votes for electors.

Republican leaders admit that Wisconsin, Connecticut and Delaware "must be watched in order to prevent accidents," but claim New Jersey to be safe. In this connection it might be well to state, too, that Judge Parker's advisers admit that New Jersey is hard battling ground.

On the theory that New Jersey and Connecticut usually follow New York, however, the Democratic leaders are still hopeful for both. Most of the reports brought to Judge Parker from the West, East and South were favorable, the only discouraging advice coming from New Jersey and Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT NEEDS WORK.
Alexander Troup of New Haven, a prominent Bryan man, had an hour's talk with Judge Parker yesterday. He made no effort to gloss over what he had to say, but declared that an active campaign in the Nutmeg State from now till election day if it expects to make a good showing at the polls.

Mr. Troup told Judge Parker that the Bryan faction in Connecticut is by no means pacified. He promised, however, to exercise all his influence in the interest of the party. His will begin a canvass of the State next week and will see Judge Parker again on his next visit to New York.

From New Jersey Judge Parker heard reports that difficulty is being experienced in getting the Hearst and Bryan factions to line. The nominee and his campaign managers are using every means in their power to bring about harmony, and hope success. Many notable speakers will go to New York next week.

What grounds the Republican committee has for labeling Delaware "Reasonably assured" is not clear. The effort to unite the warring factions there on Thursday resulted in a more bitter feeling than has existed at any time since the split occurred.

DELAWARE WELL ORGANIZED.
On the other hand, the State Senator, Roger R. Kennon, a Democratic National Committee member from Delaware, brought to headquarters yesterday assurances of a splendid organization in the State and confidence that Delaware would be carried for Parker and Davis and the entire State ticket. Senator Kennon said:

"The conditions in Delaware are remarkable. I have never seen them look better in my life. The State is completely organized. There is hardly a village or town in the State where a Democratic club is not completely equipped, and in each club three or four Democratic meetings are held each week. The gatherings at these meetings are much larger than they were four years ago. There are many outdoor meetings held and genuine enthusiasm and confidence are shown on the part of the entire Democracy."

"I do not know a man in the State who has ever been a Democrat who is not actively at work and heartily in favor of the ticket. In addition we have the support of many independent Republicans."

"Our opponents are having all the trouble they can get. They are not only divided, but they just closed the last and biggest row of the year yesterday when their two State committees, which have been in session several days, trying to agree on a candidate for Governor, broke up after one more melee. It is more than doubtful if they will ever agree, and even if they do agree they will not carry the State. The Democratic vote will be split."

"The ground is all prepared and tilled and the crop will come."

because of the voters moving away on account of the failure of the gas supply. These men voted for McKinley in 1900. The Democratic view, and it should be remembered that in this article only the Democratic view is given, is that all the solid Democrats are now in line for Parker.

A debatable question is what is to become of the Bryan votes. Many of them are for Parker now. Many of them are on the fence. The speeches of William J. Bryan are looked to settle where they will land, and he is expected to deliver them to Parker. Another question is the figure Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate, will put in the State. It is hoped that Bryan will prevent any large number of his following from going for Watson or Roosevelt. The vote of the Socialists under Debs is dismissed as cutting no figure.

DEPENDS ON INDEPENDENTS.
The question in Indiana, then, resolves itself down to where the Independent Republicans will go. If any large number of Independent Republicans are dissatisfied with the Republican administration, the Democrats will expect to carry the State. On the other hand, if there is a drift away from the Democrats, the Republicans will get the electoral vote of Indiana.

There is much confidence among Democratic campaigners regarding Colorado. In this State Governor Peabody is running on the Cripple Creek labor record of his administration. Reports indicate that the Governor will be beaten. There are also reports showing that the Democrats are running slightly ahead of the State ticket, but that he will be out by the labor interests, who find fault with him for not interfering to settle troubles there in the same way as he settled the coal strike. It is also said that several of the largest mine owners are against the election of Mr. Roosevelt. The Democratic National Committee has not much doubt of the result in Montana and Nevada. They expect to get both States.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON QUITS
WORK ON STAGE FOREVER.

Veteran Comedian Quietly Announces His Retirement. He Will Never Make Another Tour.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
New York, Oct. 1.—Joseph Jefferson has given so many pleasant evenings to those who enjoy all that is best and truest in dramatic art, has done so much for the stage on which he has been a commanding figure and for his profession, of which he has been a most honored and beloved member, that the public will deeply regret to learn that he decided absolutely to-day never again to resume his theatrical career.

He said here to-day from Boston, where he had rested a few days after leaving Barnard's Day, where he had been taken ill.

He is convalescent, but still must be judicious in guarding his returning strength, and will remain here for three weeks, after which he will go by easy stages to Florida, stopping in Washington for a time and again in Atlanta.

His decision to retire from the stage forever was reached to-day, and very quietly he announced it to his family.

"I shall never tour again," he said. "My days upon the stage are ended."

His appearance last June in Paterson, N. J., as reported some time ago, near the old home of Hoboken, where he passed his summers for some thirty years in the quiet old house on Saddle River, was his unconscious farewell to the public.

CHINESE GOVERNOR TO
STUDY OUR GOVERNMENT.

Tsang-Hue-Nan Arrives in New York En Route to Washington and St. Louis.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
New York, Oct. 1.—Among the passengers on the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived to-day, was a most picturesque figure, composed of Governor Tsang-Hue-Nan, a member of a commission organized to make an extensive study of the Governments of Europe and this country with a view to the important changes planned by the Chinese in their political system.

At the time of the commission has been passed in Germany and England. It is six months since they left China, and after a visit to Washington, where they will meet the President, the party will go to St. Louis to take in the World's Fair before they journey home to the Philippines.

The secretary of the party is Tan Y. Key, a Yale alumnus of the class of 1882. Mr. Key is a member of the commission, and is instructed to study governmental systems alone. He said "but told to keep our eyes open. This was the idea."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Aldo Nobili, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Italy to Chicago.

PLAY CHESS BY WIRELESS.

Crews of Cruisers Conduct Game During Cruise.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1.—While cruising down the coast from San Francisco to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, Admiral Goddard and the officers of the United States cruiser New York engaged in a chess game by wireless telegraph with Captain Hubbard and the officers of the cruiser Boston.

The ships were several miles apart, but there was no difficulty in communication, and the players made their moves almost precisely as if they had been together.

The game was finally won by players of the Boston.

W. J. BRYAN RETURNS HOME.

After Short Tour in Nebraska He Will Visit Missouri.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 1.—William J. Bryan arrived here to-day from the West.

He will begin next Monday his speaking tour in Nebraska, and after several days' work there will go into Missouri for five days.

TWELFTH DISTRICT
NOMINATES WOOD

Democratic Convention Takes an Hour to Name Successor to James J. Butler.

GLENN ARNOLD PROTESTS.

In a Sensational Speech He Asks That Someone Be Made the Leader in His Stead.

Attorney Ernest E. Wood was nominated by the Twelfth Congressional District Democratic Convention yesterday, to succeed James J. Butler. No other candidates were formally presented. Glenn Arnold, one of the best-known young lawyers of the city, entered his protest in a speech which was the sensation of the convention.

Wood's candidacy was not generally known until the last ten days. He has lived in St. Louis about five years, his residence being at No. 511 Locust street. He was born at Chico, Northern California, twenty-nine years ago. He was editor of the Chicago Chronicle-Record and then studied law. He practiced in Calaveras County, California, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Old Fellows, Red Men, A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum and Knights of Maccabees. He has an office in the Chemical building.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by the chairman of the Congressional Committee, E. E. Gilson, of the Sixth Ward, who presented Colin M. Selph of the Twenty-fifth as chairman, Martin F. Moore of the Fourteenth as secretary, and Thomas Egan as sergeant-at-arms. There were no contests and the roll as prepared by the committee was adopted. On motion of Harry Walsh, the national and State Democratic platforms were endorsed.

On call for nominations, Alexander H. Robbins of the Fourth Ward, presented the name of Ernest E. Wood as that of a young man who was capable of being a Congressman, and who had the respect of the bar; and his friend, Hamilton Dalton of the Sixth, seconded the nomination, comparing Mr. Wood to Henry of Navarre.

ARNOLD PROTESTS.
When the Twenty-fifth Ward was reached Glenn Arnold, who had the proxy of Justice of the Peace Bernard P. Taaffe, walked to the front of the hall and for fifteen minutes told the delegates what he thought of the way things were being conducted.

"Only one man has been successful in carrying this district," he said. "When the delegations were filed, we Democrats of the district thought that that man would be again nominated, and the district vindicated by again sending him back to Congress with a clear title which no Republican member would dare impugn. We supposed that James J. Butler would be again nominated."

"But what are you doing? You are about to make a nomination that is not approved by the Democrats of the district. He is a stranger to the people and to the delegates. If he has ever lifted his voice for the Democratic party, I have never heard of it. We have not seen him in the ranks. Has the time come when the long-suffering Democrats of this district can't get an office? I have no candidate, but I can name 100 men who could fill the office with distinction and credit."

"I enter a protest against the nomination of Mr. Wood. I have met him in the course of my law practice, and I have seen the old home of Hoboken, where he passed his summers for some thirty years in the quiet old house on Saddle River, was his unconscious farewell to the public."

Mr. Wood received the solid vote of every ward excepting that of the Twenty-fifth. Colin M. Selph immediately called for a poll. Judge Taaffe arrived at that moment and repudiated the proxy which he had given to Mr. Arnold. On the poll Wood received every vote of the ward, thus becoming the unanimous nominee of the convention. It is said that the delegates of the Twenty-fifth had promised to vote for Mr. Butler in opposition to Wood, but changed under pressure.

REPLIES TO ARNOLD.
E. E. Gilson, Isaac Conran and B. P. Taaffe were appointed to escort Mr. Wood to the front. Mr. Wood then talked for about ten minutes, replying to Mr. Arnold and thanking the delegates. "Mr. Arnold has taken an opportunity to attack me," he said, "I am not boasting, but I will say that I have met him many times before juries in this city, and it is because of the verdicts of these juries that he is opposed to me."

"Outside of about three attorneys in this city, I am sure that I can get the endorsement of the entire St. Louis bar. I believe that every Circuit Judge in the city will speak highly of me. The bench and bar of this city would endorse me as a man and lawyer. The best evidence that this opposition is not fair is the fact that Mr. Arnold left the room when I was escorted to the front."

"If I go to Congress, I shall do my best and no more. Nothing more can be asked of me. There are men of more ability in the district, but even they could do no more than their best. I am in favor of equal rights for labor and capital and will be glad to uphold the hands of President Parker when I am elected."

Opponents of Mr. Wood had said that he was being nominated to be ignored at the polls. Mr. Wood was aware of this view of his nomination. "I am sure that the delegates will do all in their power to elect the man whom they have nominated," he said. "They owe it to themselves and to me. This is a Democratic district and the old-time majorities should be rolled up for the ticket."

Mr. Wood received generous applause. After he had finished the following Congressional Committee members were elected: Fourth Ward, John E. Hagerty; Fifth Ward, John J. Moynihan; Sixth, E. E. Gilson; Thirteenth, Thomas F. Kane; Fourteenth, T. H. McCormick; Fifteenth, John S. Lillis; Twentieth, James F. Fairley; Twenty-third, John R. McCarthy; Twenty-fifth, Leonard Thornhill.

ALEXIEFF DILIGENT IN VISITING THE HOSPITALS



VICEROY LEAVING CHINESE HOUSE AT MCKEN, WHICH IS USED AS A HOSPITAL. The snapshot was made shortly prior to the Japanese advance, which drove the Russian Army back to Mukden and compelled the removal of most of the sick and wounded further north. While Viceroy Alexieff has comparatively little to do directly with military or naval affairs in the far East, he has greatly endeared himself to the soldiers by his paternal solicitude for the welfare of the sick and wounded, whom he visits constantly.

SCHOOL LIBERTY
DUE TO STRINGER

Present Democratic Candidate for Governor Secured Repeal of Edwards Law.

GERMAN CITIZENS THANKFUL.

By Securing Nullification of Obnoxious Measure, Nominee Did Great Service to People of Illinois.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Democratic State Committee is making a good point in contrasting the attitude of Mr. Stringer as Governor-elect with the attitude of the German voters of this State as indicated by a statement given out to-day by the committee.

"Next to the late Governor John P. Altgeld, if not equal with him, the German voters of this State are indebted to Senator Lawrence of E. Stringer, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, for the repeal in 1893 of the obnoxious Edwards compulsory education law, which interfered with parental control of children in school matters and dealt a deadly blow at parochial schools, conducted under the auspices of German Catholic and German Lutheran churches."

"It will be remembered that this Edwards law was passed in 1893, and provided that all children of school age should attend school under penalty of a fine to be assessed against the parent. Public schools in the districts where the children resided or private schools approved by the local Board of Education. The law further provided that no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States and geography. Under this law every German church school where reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography were taught, and either one or more of these branches was or were taught in the German and in the English language, was not considered as a legal school at all, and the parents of a child attending such a school were liable to a fine for each and every day the child so attended."

PARENT COULD BE FINED.
"To make the hardship even greater, the law further provided that in the event that the parent failed to pay the fine, he could be thrown into jail until said fine and the costs of suit were paid. An attempt was made to enforce it and thus was imposed."

"The entire German parochial school was threatened with destruction and the German people of the State were aroused as they were never aroused before."

"John P. Altgeld, then candidate for Governor, in 1892 took up this issue and declared for the repeal of the obnoxious features of this law, and upon this issue Illinois went Democratic that year by a majority of more than 15,000. In his inaugural message to the Thirty-eighth General Assembly Governor Altgeld urged the repeal of the law. It was repealed, Governor Altgeld doing his part in recommending its repeal, but he could do no more. The man to whom the actual work of repeal had to be entrusted was Lawrence E. Stringer, then chairman of the Committee on Education and now the Democratic candidate for Governor."

"On the second reading of the repeal bill an effort was made from the Republican side of the House to add a new measure to the repeal bill in the shape of an amendment. This promptly brought on a motion from the Democratic side of the House to lay this amendment on the table, which motion by a vote of 75 to 71 prevailed. Upon this motion to lay the proposed amendment on the table, as shown by the House Journal, page 151, Mr. Stringer, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, voted yes and Mr. Deneen, then

EX-SENATOR CANNON
TO FIGHT MORMONS

In Ringing Speech He Announces Allegiance to Newly Formed Antimormon Party.

UTAH POLITICS BADLY MIXED.

NINE DROWNED IN
NEW MEXICO FLOOD

Two Whole Families Extinct—In Rush of Waters at Watrous.

TELEGRAPH WIRES ARE DOWN.

Baselos Under Two Feet of Water and Alameda Threatened by Terrific Pressure Upon Dam.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 1.—J. E. Stevens and his family, consisting of three women and a child, and the Villaral family of four, are reported to have been drowned in the flood at Watrous.

The flood damage in Las Vegas is estimated at \$75,000 and along the Santa Fe Railroad lines the damage amounts to many thousands.

All wires are down except one to Santa Fe over the Denver and Rio Grande.

MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS.
Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 1.—The wild sweep of water raising the Rio Grande River to the highest point for more than a year, has made 200 persons in this vicinity homeless. Baselos, a suburb, is under two feet of water and many homes have been abandoned. Alameda is threatened by the terrific pressure upon the dam, which, it is feared, may give way.

The railroads have suffered seriously in the Rio Grande Valley. The Santa Fe is at a standstill all through New Mexico. On the El Paso branch there are miles of track under water, and approaches from two bridges are gone. The branch to Deming is also badly injured.

CLIMB ON TOP OF HOUSES.
Lamar, Colo., Oct. 1.—The flood in the Arkansas River reached here to-day and washed out the north approach of the bridge over the river at this place. The bottom land on the north side is under water. The river is rising rapidly, but no further damage is anticipated here. Telephone reports from Proctor, nine miles west of Lamar, show that the water there is at the highest stage known in thirty years.

The entire Proctor ranch is under water, and the residents were compelled to seek safety on tops of their houses. No trains are running. Floods so late in the season have never been known before.

TO AID TRINIDAD SUPPLIES.
Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 1.—A special meeting of the City Council was held to-day to devise measures for the relief of flood sufferers. Construction of a temporary water main to the South Side to replace the main that was washed away was begun to-day.

EX-SENATOR CANNON
TO FIGHT MORMONS

In Ringing Speech He Announces Allegiance to Newly Formed Antimormon Party.

UTAH POLITICS BADLY MIXED.

New Movement Is Intended to Compel Ecclesiastical Authorities to Keep Their Hands Out of Public Affairs.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 1.—Former Senator Frank J. Cannon, member of a prominent Mormon family, last night became identified with the new American party, which has been formed for the purpose of fighting the influence of the Mormon Church in politics.

Cannon appeared before a mass convention called to nominate a State ticket, and in a ringing address pledged himself to fight for the principles of the party until they had met success.

Originally a silver Republican, Cannon joined the Democratic party four years ago because of his belief in free silver. He was elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee two years ago and served in that capacity until early in the present month.

For a year he has been editor of the Ogden State Journal, a Democratic paper, but will resign from the paper to-morrow to devote his political energies to the new party.

Cannon is one of the foremost orators of the State and has a large personal following. It is believed his action in affiliating with the movement against church influence will result in drawing many of the more progressive young Mormons into the party.

Cannon is the first Democrat of prominence to join the new party, the other leaders of the movement being chiefly Republicans. His example may draw many Democrats into the new American party and thus further complicate the political situation in the State. Up to this time it was generally believed the effect of the new movement would be to enhance the chances of Democratic success in the popular elections of the State.

In his speech Cannon took the position that the lay members of the Mormon Church should unite in support of the movement to compel the leaders of the Mormon Church to refrain from interference in political affairs. He charged that the right of suffrage in Utah was usurped by one man, meaning the president of the Mormon Church, and said that when the church officials signed the Woodruff manifesto they pledged themselves to abstain from politics.

A full State ticket, with the exception of a candidate for the Supreme bench, was nominated. Judge Ogden Hiles of Salt Lake, one of the witnesses against Smoot in the Washington case, is the candidate for Congress. William F. Perry, a wealthy mining man of Summit County, the nominee for Governor. No electoral ticket will be named.

The convention was attended by about 2,000 persons, the capacity of the hall where the meeting was held. Gentle showers of the State are taking a prominent part in the new movement. The platform of the party is to compel the leaders of the Mormon Church to refrain from interference in political affairs.

MISS JEAN MORTON WEBS.

Niece of Secretary of Navy Marries Joseph Cudahy.

Nelmaka City, Neb., Oct. 1.—Miss Jean Morton, daughter of Joy Morton of Chicago, niece of Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy and granddaughter of the late J. Sterling Morton, was married to-day to Joseph Cudahy, son of Michael Cudahy, by the pastor.

Secretary Morton and many members of the two families attended the ceremony.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS
FOR STATEHOOD

Declares That Efforts of Indian Territory Deserves Assistance of All People.

WHITE MAN NO INTRUDER.

W. H. Fuller Speaks of Their Part in Development of Country—Many Attend Exercises at the Pavilion.

"Every State dates its existence from the time of its inception as an independent part of the country, and the efforts of Indian Territory to assume statehood deserves the assistance of all parts of the country. Every State can show resources in some respect better than those of its associated States, and so for fertility and rapidity of development Indian Territory has made a record throughout the entire country. Indian Territory should have statehood."

Thus spoke President Francis at the Indian Territory Day exercises at the World's Fair yesterday in indorsement of statehood for Indian Territory. The expressions were especially appreciated by the citizens of that Territory, when they considered that President Francis, while Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Cleveland, had governed them, and understood the conditions which obtain.

The exercises were held at the Territory pavilion, and were attended by 5,000 citizens of that section of the country. F. C. Hubbard, the Executive Commissioner, presided. The Right Reverend Bishop Millsap of Topeka delivered the invocation. General Pleasant Porter, the principal chief of the Creek Nation, delivered an address, giving a brief historical outline of the laws and policies under which the people inhabiting the Indian Territory have lived up to the epoch of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He spoke of the work of preparing for the representation of the Territory at the Fair, and of the prosperity of the country. "The people of the Indian Territory," said he, "in that constitutes a high standard of manhood, are not inferior to those of the older settled States. They have among them all the organized Christian churches with well constructed houses of worship with a membership, in proportion to the population, equal to that of the best communities of the United States."

PROGRESS MADE.
W. H. Fuller of South McAlester devoted his remarks to a history of the development and progress of Indian Territory, and the part the white man had played in the upbuilding of that section. The greatest hope of the Territory people, he said, is that it can convince everyone that they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of American citizens. He argued in refutation of the belief that the white man was an intruder. "Take the white man out of the Indian Territory," said he; "take away the railroads and towns which he has built; and take out the intermarried white man and the half-breeds, who are the descendants of those whom the tribes invited into their country under the laws which they passed in their own country, and you would have a howling wilderness—the same as it was before the white man came in."

Governor Thompson E. Ferguson, who was present with Mrs. Ferguson, also made an address. The addresses were interspersed with music by the Chillico and Tulsa bands.

The Tulsa Band gave a concert in the building from 2:30 to 3:30 and from 4 to 5 o'clock, a recital by Mrs. Anna Weiss of Austria, a pianist, assisted by William A. Willis, baritone, and Miss Julia Walcott, accompanist. In the evening a reception was given at the Territory Pavilion, which was attended by most of the visitors and many of the Exposition officials and executive commissioners and their wives and hostesses. In the receiving line were Chief Pleasant Porter and Miss Porter of the Creek Nation, Chief and Mrs. W. C. Rogers of the Cherokee, Governor and Mrs. Thompson E. Ferguson of Oklahoma, Mr. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. William Busby and Mrs. J. J. McAlester of the Choctaw Nation. The grounds surrounding the building were decorated with many lights and the building itself had many floral decorations.

INDIANA WOMAN REWARDED FOR SAVING A TRAIN.

Mrs. Margaret Trump of Wellsboro Gets Pass for Herself and Family to World's Fair.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 1.—For saving a train from going through a burning bridge near Wellsboro, Laporte County, Mrs. Margaret Trump to-day received, with compliments of high officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, a railroad pass for herself and family to the World's Fair at St. Louis and a check for \$25.

The train was brought to a stop just a few rods from the bridge, which was thirty feet high and was hidden by a curve.

CASE GOES AGAINST DOWIE.

Elijah III Will Not Receive New Zealand Estate.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—A jury in Judge Tuttle's court to-day rendered a verdict that Alexander Dowie is not entitled to \$5,000 left to Dowie by the will of Fred Sutton, a wealthy New Zealand sheepherder, who died in Dowie's "hospice," several years ago.

The jury found that Sutton was not in his right mind when he made the will. The Obsequial company, a religious sect, had been in possession of the property for several years. The jury found that Sutton was not in his right mind when he made the will. The Obsequial company, a religious sect, had been in possession of the property for several years. The jury found that Sutton was not in his right mind when he made the will. The Obsequial company, a religious sect, had been in possession of the property for several years.

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